THE BLACK HILLS.

Movement of Mr. Jenney's Expedition Through the Forbidden Region.

GOLD FOUND IN SMALL QUANTITIES.

Presence and Active Operations of Miners Reported.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

Mountains of Forest and Vast Parks Covered with Verdure.

Delightful Valleys Unexplored by the White Man.

ON FRENCH CREEK, BLACK HILLS, June 17, 1 Via Fort Laramie, June 29, 1875. The expedition is divided into four fragments waten is now encamped at this spot in the midst of a gold field of unknown extent. The infantry guarding the supply train is supposed to be on its way hither from Fort Laramie, with a detachment of three companies of cavalry, leaving three other companies as a garrison. Lieutenant Colonel Dodge on June 9 left camp No. 7 on the east fork of the Beaver creek, accompanied by the government scientists, to begin the exploration the country in the neighborhood of Harney's Peak. The route taken to reach French Creek has been circuitous and the journey has occupied a week. General Custer's trail of last summer was struck in latitude 43 deg. 8 min. 5 sec., and longtitude 104 deg. 15 min. Approximately following it the remainder of the way, we arrived at French Creek on Tuesday atternoon and a body of miners were surprised here and thrown into the greatest consternation by our coming. Mr. Jenney and his party had remained under the protection a company of cavalry at camp No 15 at the mouth of a small tributary of Castle Creek, which the main detachment left on Sunday A. M. A small flake of gold had been washed out of the alluvium of the creek on Saturday evening and a thorough examination was to be made by Mr. Jenney of the geological leatures of the valley. The next camp of the detachment was on Rapid Creek. Gold was found in the soil near the surface in a like quantity. The grass in the vailey of French Creek had been burning rapidly for several days, having been fired by the miners. There were prospecting holes all along the streams and indications of

ACTIVE MINING OPERATIONS. Six miners were engaged in working joint claims, and were constructing a sluice to facilitate their operations. On seeing the uniform of the United States Army they ran into a narrow canyon, where their camp is situated, within a natural fortress of rock, and one of them steraly halted with a loaded gun an officer who followed them. After a parley they were informed that they would not be arrested at present, Colonel Dodge not having a sufficient number of men to perform this duty and escort the scientific party at the same time. They then voluntarily gave an account of their journey from Fort Laramie to the Hills, starting one day after the expedition, and having been here about a week. They emphatically assured us that there was plenty of gold all along the stream and quartz lodes containing it in the Hills. They panned out a few shovels of dirt in our presence and obtained a lew flakes of the most finely colored gold. An old miner, belonging to a large camp a mile up the stream, showed me a large scale, which he said he had got from a paniull of the soil, yielding about twenty-seven cents. There are at least 100 miners now in the Hills. A moderate excitement exists among the so diers, and while off duty they have been bushy engaged in washing the soil along the stream to obtain the yellow metal. Almost every one has become possessed of a small number of shining particles. Their enthusiasm, however, has declined rather than augmented, as the gold is not obtained without toil No one except

yet entertain a strong belief that the gold field is of much extent or that it will yield to enterprise a very rich reward. It is probable, however, be thronged by a large population from the neighboring cities, which are overflowing with advenopportunity of crossing the forbidden country into this region. The passive course pursued by Lieu tenant Colonel Dodge will encourage them to forget the inture, while they are secure for the pres ent, but unless the Sloux treaty is abrogated General Crooke is expected in person to visit the command and direct active steps to be taken for tue inlflime t of the treaty law. French Creek courses through a valley of unsurpassed richness and beauty of scenery, and the expedition will probably, when again united, remain here in camp during several weeks. Meanwhile Mr. Jenney doubtless will investigate the extent and with perfect candor, though miners and others snake their heads in emphatic distrust of his possessing an honest purpose in seeking to work in secret and lock up the secrets within his own knowledge. They put their faith entirely in their own experience and intelligence. Mr. Jenney and party arrived from Camp No. 15 this afternoon. The prospecting for gold on Castle Creek and its small tributary near the camp had resulted in the finding of but a lew small particles.

DESCRIPTION OF CAMP LIFE IN THE HILL COUNTRY-A MARCH THROUGH THE MOUN-TAINS-CHARACTER OF SOIL AND VEGETA-TION-DESTRUCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

CAMP NO. 14. CASTLE CREEK VALLEY,
BLACK HILLS, JORG 11, 1875.
Latitude 44 deg. 2 min. 2 sec., longitude
104 deg. 3 min. 33 sec.
Many years will not efface the trail of the expedition to the Black Hills of 1875. Adventurers who seek fortune in new countries will find for through the folly or kindness of the pater oal United States government, a way prepared River to the southwestern entrance of the Black nills a good road has been opened, and reports rom scouts and hunters indicate that it has dready been utilized by a party of fifteen miners, who camped about four miles below Camp No. 11, on the East Beaver Creek. A squad of soldiers out naving found any trace of the party. Subsequently it was reported tout they had moved in a emicircie to avoid the military camp and had sutered the Hills through a smaller pass north of ionel Dodge's entrance. These stories are not fully believed, and their invention is attributed to a number of snaggy and uncouth individuals, calling themselves nunters and mountaineers, who have straggled along with the expedition and are likely to occasion no little trouble to the commanding officer. Camp No. 11, on the East Fork of the Beaver

Creek, is situated in the southwestern gateway of the Biack Hills. We entered the little park formed by the surrounging elevations, with the expectation of remaining there at least three weeks. There can be lew pretty spots adorned by nature more fitted to charm away latigue. There were imposing surroundings of mountain, glade, sanyon and vale. Cool breezes blew out of mid nights (avored the absolute sway of simmber the darkened hours; limpid rargled by our tents, humming musically of the scenes along their course through quiet ways bayond the grim, red barriers of sandstone, and

singing birds twittered to us continually from their perches in the cool elder shade. These circumstances charmed one into a happy laziness. But repose unbroken is not given unto mortal. So, although we might have dreamed away existence on the very border of our El Dorado, stern duty and grim necessity lorbade. Several small parties made

EXCURSIONS INTO THE HILLS, and learned something of their general formation. The situation of the camp, already described in a former latter, is at the point where the East Beaver escapes from the Hills into the Plains. The valley extending northward was partially examined by Mr. Jenney on June 5, who with an escort, went up the course of the stream about twenty miles and returned with no results of importance. I accompanied a small party the next day part of the way to Harney's Feak. Their object was to obtain a glimbse of that celebrated landmark and examine the quartz in its vicinity. "California Joe" was the guide. Our course was very rough, mounting first to the summit of the range forming the southwestern rim of the Black Hills. We climbed a ridge of red sandstone, forming an abutment of a mountain about 1,200 feet above the stream and passing along the edge of a cannorses down and up its precipitous sides we reached the top, breathing hard. We obtained views of a valley southeast of the camp, spreading out into a small plain, but broken by ravines and canyons. From the topmost point we saw the great expanse of the Pisins, its surface rolling and varied in color, as if it were the ocean agitated by a gale. In the west and south the horizon melted away into the deep blue sky. The course of the South Fork of the Big Chevenne, forty miles away, was distinctly marked by a thick line of cottonwood timber, stretching across the plain from west to east. Near it rose a worte cloud of dust, which we conjectured to be caused by the supply train that left the camp on Saturday for Fort Laramie. guarded by two companies of inlantry and a sma.l detail of cavalry men. The mountain stretched toward the east, and was very smoothly covered with green turf, mottled by a thousand flowers, principally the wild palox, of which there are many varieties in this latitude. We rode through de lightful groves of pine, the surface gradually declining toward the east and afterward gently rising so as to form another mountain, which has two knobs. On the higher of these is the first station of observation established by the survey, and is designated as "A." The elevation of the point is 1.640 feet above the level of the creek and 5,640 feet above the sea. The prespect which it alforded was grand. The camp looked very diminutive in the little vale below. The tents seemed like white chaik spots on a green billiard board Eastward lay a mass of irregular hills, mantled by dense, black timper, and forming an immense division, broken by canyons, between the western and eastern streams of the interior region of the Black Hills. A lofty blue range or broken ridge east of us terminated the landscape on that side of our elevation. Turning the beads of our horses northward we rode showly through successive

of our elevation. Turning the heads of our horses northward we rode slowly through successive GROVES AND GLADES, silent at our coming but for the rusting of the pines, and gradually descended along taggether the pines, and gradually descended along taggether the pines, and gradually descended along taggether the pines and gradually descended along taggether the pines. In the open spaces among the trees the golden eye of the standower shown amid the tail grass, ever following with its gaze its regal godfather. This white stellar-shaped bloshoms, on signifer stalks a foot high, adors the highest glades. The appropriate name given to them by modutatheers is "shooting star." A species of astragalus, not met on the Plains, was there in multitudes. Its color is a beautiful red. Leaving the main party, my companion and I descended a steep decivity, and round ourselves in a deep ravine at the base of the mountains and on the eastern side of the valley of the East Peaver. By climbing the precipitons and ragged edge of a mesa, 100 feet above the bottom of the ravine, we escaped from the mountains and turned toward the camp, which we reached about four o'clock. This rock of the southwestern portion of the Hills is composed principally of red, brown and white saudstone, time and gypsum. The two latter manerals tincture the water of the East Beaver perceptibly. Stunted elms grow on the mountain sides, so dimmutive, hewever, as scarcely to be recogalizable as allied to their stately relatives. In the valleys and along the ledges of hills currant and gooseberry ousnes abound, and undoubtedly bear pientifully later in the summer, as they are now in Camp No. 11 was in a few days a well fortified place. Wooden readults were constructed on

plentifully later in the summer, as they are now in full bloom.

Camp No. 11 was in a few days a well fortified place. Wooden redoubts were constructed on the prominent hills, and the Gatling gun and mountain howitzer were mounted in them, commanding the outets from the Hills and the neighboring plain. On the 7th of June there was found about seven miles north of the camp the train of about a dozen Indians, going northward, who had crossed the stream so recently that the water was still muddy where it had been disturbed by the hoofs of their ponies.

Camp No. 11 became in a few days very sedate, and there was an air about it as it its existence was one of perpetual lazy caim. Life in camp is not so loxurbus as it would be in the brown palaces of New York; but, when undisturbed by requent marching, is productive of a most therough enjoyment of existence. The main camp was upon a low plateau. The officers formed a little hamiet by themselves, under the snade of box elder trees, on the green bottom. Each individual left himself ford of his canvas castle. The hours of the partaking of sustenance came with constraing regularity. Breakinst was at haif-past seven, lunch at one and dinner at six. And what was there to desire? A cold bath in the brook in seven, lunch at one and dinner at six. And what was there to desire? A cold bath in the brook in the early morning sent a delicious sensation of animal happiness through every veta and nerve, and a midday hap prevented any incination to retire at night before the camp fire smollered in its ashes. Around its generous blaze that social intercourse took place which only occurs among men in the wilds of nature of near the field of battle. Lieutenant Morton returned on the Stainst. He and his companions looked somewhat haggard after seeping two nights without shelter and socialing on bard tack. Their narrative was as follows:—

EXPLORING THE HILLS.

and sossisting of sard tax. Their marketive was as follows:—

EXPLORING THE HILLS.

They proceeded to a point within ten miles of Harney's Peak; found General Custer's trail and followed it for a short distance, winding down among the hills, and descending steep ridges into deep ravines. Their route from the west toward the cast was very rough, the central regions of the Hills being rocky and broken and intersected with canyons nearly a thousand feet deep. From the eastern bases of the central ridges they saw the most beautiful parks, pienty of timber and fine streams. Rivulest caine out of the mountains, along which they rolled in large numbers, nowing eastward through delightful vales, nesting grandly among high

central ridges they saw the most beautiful parks, pienty of timber and fine streams. Rivulets came out of the mountains, along which they rolled in large numbers, flowing eastward through delightid vales, avstiling granding among high cliffs, sills and masses of forest, and wite very cool waters. High mountains appeared in the east in the form of a chain, procably the likehead Range.

After climbing a good elevation a large mountain rose before them, its top composed of a single gigantic grantic crag, directly south of their position and east of Camp No. 11. This they supposed to be Harney's Peak. Through this region quartz was plentiful. They met a fresh trail of about fity Indians, along which several fresh; cut lodge poles were strewn. Having a natural affection for life, they changed their course. On Monday bight they slept where there was no water, but reached the camp in the afternoon.

The beautifues of Camp No. 11 were resigned on Thosday. June 8, with regret. Colonel Dodge, with three compasses of the cavalry, accompanied by Mr. W. P. Jenney and his assistants, started upon an advance expedition to Harney's Peak. On the same morning "California Joe," with eight brother spirits, left the camp very quietry, although with the knowledge of the commanding officer, to ride across the mountains into the heart of the gold region. Some of the linters of this detachment may some of the linters of this detachment may some of the linters of this detachment may some of the linters of the gold region. Some of the linters of this detachment may have some light of the commanded by Captains Spaulding and Wessais and Lieutenant Hail. The three remaining companies are required to garrison Camp No. 11 until the return of the supply train from Fort Larame. An old Indian road, which was found to lead across the plans to the south sort he seek of the Bay Shans to the south seek of the Bay Shans to the south seek of the Bay Shans to reach the peak would be to march around the rough country east of Camp No. 11 Under the maridi

combination seems curious. The base is of red clay, next above it is a conglomeration of sand-stone, finestone and gypsum, then another meterval of flaming roll and, finally, at the top are endustioned and carbonierous lime rock. The masses on the right seem to have a less distinct

and less regular formation. The angle of the dip of the strata, composed of light sandstone and inclining toward the valley, is very acute, and is equal to the inclination of the mountain's side, of which the fopmost stratum forms a smooth pavement. Sage brush haunts the vision of the traveller for miles, like a dreary blight destroying the beauty of nature's more veroant attre. Let few plants growing on the plants and elevated table lands are of greater benefit to the pioneer or hunter. Few of these men escape the terrible mountain fever which is peculiar to high altitudes. Sage, in the form of a decoction, is the one remedy employed, and with great success.

Northward heavily wooded mountains closed our view for about two hours, and on the left was a large bute, whose easters side had said awar partially, leaving a perpendicular bank of scarlet earth 300 feet high. The color is so glaring that it can be seen from afar off. We rode over succeeding table lands, each one nigher than the least. A dozen rivulets trickled down from a single mountain, rising in as many indican aprings, whose will be about the result of the view beyond those will be about the result of the view beyond those which had hitherto bounded the vision. The deposits of gypsium became very marked. It exists in immense quantities, and whole hils are composed of it almost entirely. Thek strata run through the bases of time mountains. The grass, as we advanced northward, became richer. At two o'clook on the first day park, tooth that a mile square. Heyond that the strata is no longer visible above the ground, but runs through a subterranean course from the outlet of an ley spring—near which we encamped at night-south of wince the earth of some distance resonated to the tramp of the norses' hoofs with starting distinctness, as if we were ridding over caverns of great depth. Helore leaving the park I could not resust an inclination to recline on the soft tur and note the loyethness of the section of the soft of the saiders of a painee. The turf was of two shades of color, a distinct species growing in patches of the soiders of a painee. The turf was of two shades of color, a distinct species growing in patches on the tops of xolols, and hiending its golden thats of green with the darker shade of the ordinary grass. The effect was beautiful. At the loot of the mountains small mils, covered with pine growes, enclose lovely defined to the very color of the subject, on the mountain sloes, inthe grades of brilliant greeness, nestling in the dense forest, broke the mountain sloes, inthe grades of prilliant greeness, nestling in the dense forest, broke the mountain sloes, in the grade of the view of the park, From the summit, 8,000 feet above the sea, the grandest scene in this part of the fills inly before us. The day was not propilious, as the sky was heavily clouden and rain was evidently already descending a short distance from us in the northwest. It was in this direction that the eye was irresistibly attracted, as if by fascination. Purple clouds dispins down, their lower edge irlinged with mist, enveloped the heads of lesser penks with caps of gloom; but, rearing its crest far above them, distinct from all its fellows, we easily recognize a tremendous mountain, bity miles away in the normal west, as the Bear Lodge. Its grandear inspires the indian with veneration. The Dakotahs are wont to assemble at its foot in council when war is meditated. From our position the valleys, sweeping toward the north-northwest and north, could be traced with distinctness through the smaller nills until they converged under the great shadow of the Bear Lodge, whence their waters flow through Bear Lodge, whence the

Descending from the ridge, and diverging upon a less distinct but better trail than the one over a less distinct but better trail than the one over which we had come, we crossed a mesa and plunged into a rawine, through which we wound our way, among dwarf fills, timbered with cottonwood and pine, until suddenly, after a snarp turn of the path, we found ourselves in a smail valley, in which there was the dry bed of a stream. Along its margin was Custer's trail, distinctly marked by a heavy train of wagons. Several springs were discovered a few roas down the bed of the stream, which thereafter is occupied by a sparking current, flowing westward, being undoubtedly Floral Creek. The temperature of the springs was \$4.55. The camp was placed in a small glade on the north side of valley, aimid a cold and drenching rain. Floral Valley, of which this is the head, dri not present to our gaze a wonderful profusion of flowers but as the season is still early this is not strange. Many varieties which I have seen elsewhere in the Hills have, however, nearly finished blooming, and on some the seed is ripening.

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THE CHILLY HAIN
poured upon our tents all night, its dull and melancholy latter accompanied by the soughing of the pines, through which the wind sulleniny rushed, as if the Furies were leaking it on in piriless wrath, On rising this morning bedoing, clothes and canvas were damp, and the sucre were, the clouds dissolved slowly late omist, through which the blue of the six soon appeared, and the sun came out hercely from his lovdumary retirement and made the air suitry for the rest of the day. The longitude of our camp (No. 13) was ascertained to be los deg. 15 min. west of Greenwich—and the latitude 43 deg. 08 min. Of sec. Owing to an error in Captain l'attle's observations at Camp No. Il, its longitude had been announced as east of the 104th purallel. Such is not the fact, and the boundary between Wyoming and Dakota may not vary much from the position in which its placed on the map.

Starting at noon, we have gone to-day through delightuit scenes. At the head of this valley the water begins to shed in an opposite direction, and, passing over the summit, we lound ourselves on the headwarers of Castie Creek, several clear and ley springs bubble up from a green mendow between the fails. A short distance above them were the remains of an Indian village, which had apparently been described very hurriedly. There was nothing to indicate a recent occupancy. Two miles forther down is the site of a large Medicine lodge. Castle Creek, near an immense beaver dain, was crossed on a bridge of bitter cottonwood poles, constructed by Custer's pioneers has summer. The stream contains no valuable fish. As the clear current descends the valley it passes through park after park, which and castle creeks the ground was covered with the dead and matted budges of hour particular of the summer. The stream contains no valuable fish has the clear from the

handred years to come had they been killed only an necessity required. Father de Smet remarks their improvident savagery on seeing toem slaughter multitudes of budsloes, and, eating only the damiliest portions, leave their carcases to the wolves and ravens. Thirty years alterward we find the immense grassy plains north of the Platte almost as solitary as the desert. Nothing remains of the myriads of buffalo but their bleached skulis and bones. They are even found in the green ravines among the hills. It is only recently that the Sioux have begun to realize the value to them of the smaller game which remain on their hunsing lands.

lands.

We are now encamped within the region of quartz rock.

THE KANSAS SUFFERERS. RENEWED BAVAGES OF THE VORACIOUS GRASS-

HOPPER PESTS. Another has now been added to the many assertions that the people of the East know nothing of the suffering of the residents of Kansas. The last reiteration of the old story comes from the Catholic clergymen who have been sent East by Bishop Fink, of the Vicariate of Kansas, in order to obtain assistance for the distressed people. From one of these gentlemen, the Rev. A. Kuhls, a HERALD reporter learned the toilowing interesting facts:-in Wyandotte county, Kansas, the parish of the reverend gentleman, there is not, according to his statement, enough verdure to cover a superficial surface of five square feet. Father Kuhls has been a witness to the two previous plagues of '69 and '74, but that of '75, he says, is more terrible than the other two would have been combined. The cattle are being driven out of the county to the western part of the State. Those of them whose owners are not so circumstanced as to allow their departure are dving out. The people are living on water and corn meal, having given up all hope of being a lie to raise a crop this year. Most of the farmers and mechanics have left the place and men can be hired for twenty-live cents a day. The seed coin sent to the people by the cities of St. Louis and Chicago has been planted. The reverend gentleman says there is no prespect of this crop ever maturing, for the reason that all the grasshopper eggs turned under in the spring ploughing are being turned up again. Strange to say, the fact of their shaving been buried does not impair their vitality, as those turned up are natched by the sin in twenty-livin noirs. An lises of how prolific the grasshopper is may be firmed from the fact that on one square inch of ground 200 eggs have been found. Some gentleman in Windotte county statistically inclined compute that there are 400,000 oushels of grasshopper seed in the county. A nurseryman in the county who had so,000 young trees has had them all destroyed by the ravenous insects. In the morning Father Kuhls has seen a blooming field of wheat, and in the evening not a vestige of it was visible. The insects, he says, do not care for prairie grass, as they cross over many miles of it to get at the crops.

About three weeks ago some men emoloyed are living on water and corn meal, having given

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About three weeks ago some men employed around the County Court House swe t up sixteen busnels of young arassnoppers from the sinny sud of the building. As a general rule advice is more plential than material assistance. Some weeks ago Profess r Renly went all the way from Jefferson City to Kansas City to tell the people they should eat the grassnoppers; but he unfortunately forgot to tell them now to prepare them. The DESPERATION OF THE PARMERS is shown by their conduct. Two weeks ago a procession of larmers and others from the country entered the town of Wyandotte, armed with axes, and called on the citizens to assist them. Their spokesman said that nature's first law had induced them to come to town, and if they aid not receive voluntary assistance they would nelp themselves by force. The same thing happened at Independence, Mo., a short distance from Wyandotte.

at Independence, Mo., a short distance from Wyandotte. Father Kubls, who is accompanied by Father Cunningham, has letters from tishop Fink statang that his mission is to collect and for the Kan-sas sufferers. These gentiemen are stopping for the present at the Glisey House, where subscrip-tions will reach them. Donations may also be sent to the Herath office. Although much has been done for the sufferers, much remains undone. It is well known in the State that the assistance was not equally divided.

AFRICA.

SOODAN NEWS--GORDON'S EXPEDITION FOR THE

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. The following news from Soodan, by special letter of the HERALD correspondent in Khartoum, under date of May 1, 1875, gives some idea of the main events that have recently occurred in that remote portion of Airica. It will be seen that our correspondent does not predict a speedy success for Gordon's expedition for the suppression of the slave trade in the valley of the Nile; but it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that he takes too gloomy a view of the state of affairs:-

A PLEET AND ARMY FROM DARFOOR.

KHARTOUM, APRIL 25, 1875.

Sultan Hassabaliah sailed on the 15th of April from Darioor for Cairo, with saven Beips and 500 men. Yesterday the news arrived that Stoer Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian forces, had suffered a great defeat and that 3,000 of his men had been killed by the Arram. Stoer simself is said to have field in dismay and Khartoum is at present excited by the wildest reports. Other rumors say that Siber is constantly pushing ahead and conquering the remaining tribes. If he succeeds modern Egypt will soon assume an extraordinary extent.

GENERAL NEWS. A PLEET AND ARMY FROM DARFOOR.

ordinary extent.

GENERAL NEWS.

King Munsa, in Monbutto, has been killed by the followers of the ivory dealer Guarra.

Colonel Long has left the Gordon expedition, and has gone to Cairo. During his vacation he il visit the principal cities of Europe and

will visit the principal cities of Europe and America.

The Viceroy of Egypt is preparing to send magnificent presents to King Mtest, and among others a handsomely gided coach.

The administration of the Pasha in Taka, Massana and Snaxim has produced a perfect manna for emigration, and nundreds of tradesmen and families have left the country.

A GLANCE AT THE ABYSSIMIAN TERRITORY.

There is greater safety from the Brigands in the Norina Abyssimian mognitions, Military escorts accompany the caravans from one station to another. This improvement is undouctedly owing to the fact that the government has passed into European hands.

THE ALBERT NYANZA.

The plan to send the African explorer, Marno, to the western coast of the Albert Nyanza has been abandoned by Gordón Pasha, and he has reluctantly returned to Khartoum.

A PROSPECT OF TRIUMPU.

inctantly returned to Khartoum.

A PROSPECT OF TRICKPU.

It appears now very improbable that the expedition of Gerdon Pasha w.ii be crowned with success. He has no superior European officer, engineers or scientists, and is, in fact, almost alone in this difficult work. He is very dissatisfied with the Europeans in the expedition, and tries openly to get rid of them. List autumn young Russell, who went to Cairo and sailed up the White Nile, was straightway sent back from Sobat. Hence it would be difficult to prognosticate a successful issue of this expedition.

OFF FOR LIBERIA.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE AFRICAN RE-PUBLIC.

The bark Liberia, now lying off pier 28 East River, will sail to-day at noon for the country after which she was named-the "Black Man's Paradise" in Africa, as it has been called. The Liberia is a clipper bark, 128 feet long, 29 feet beam and 12% feet depth of hold, with 328 tons register. she is commanded by Captain Richardson, who will to-day start on his sixteenth voyage to the Vest Coast of Africa. She takes out ave missionarles-the Rev. br. Eddy and his wife, who go to take charge of the Episcopal mission in Liberia; Rev. M. D. Herndon, a Baptist minister from Kentucky, who has been there twenty years, and his sister, who will take charge of the Baptist mission, and a missionary from Staten Island. Five natives of Liberia Who came over to look at Five natives of Liceria who came over to look at the mother country return also with Captain Richardson. The distance from New York to Liceria is about 5,500 miles, and the average time consumed by the trip is thirty-five plays. The bark is leaded with provisions of all sorts—beer, flour, bread—and with dry goods (principally calicoes) and tobacco, which Captain Richardson exports to exchange for paim oil, dye woods, gold and silver dust and coffee. These are the principal articles which the African Republic produces, Rev. Dr. Eddy, the Episcopal missionary, will procably, at some time, take the piece of the Episcopal Bissup of Liberia, who recently died there.

Recent accounts from Liberts give very unbording, and that their republican institutions, closely modelled after ours, are "a more farce." The treatdent of Liberia, sy the way, receives a salary of \$2,500 a year-worth about two-thirds of that sum in our money. The emigration of negroes from America to Liberia has vastly diminished since the deciration of emancipation, and it is thought that to this fact mide of the present stagnation is owing. The matives are still primitive savages in Adminted dress, living principally ou rice, and but little susceptible to the clevating induspose of missionsries. The civilized olacks from America also depend principally on rice and fish for their sustenance, as ment is very scarce. Fish are caught in great quantities and of excellent quality. There is a liberian newspaper published—the New Era; but the Herald and the other principal New York more intalligant of the American history.

RELIGION IN BELGIUM.

The Great Question of the Church as It Is Exemplified in the Little Kingdom.

A National Contest-Its Probable Issue.

The Party of the Majority in Parliament Is the Party of the Minority in the Country.

Free-Thinkers and Logicians Against Clerical Assumption and Divine Right.

BRUGES, June 17, 1875. A walk through the quaint and stient streets of this old Flemish town suggests most naturally this reflection-that the work of the Duchess Margaret of Alva and of Alexander of Parma was only too well done. Protestantism was effectually stamped out of Belgium, and Catholicism left to reign without a rival till it should encounter a more deadly enemy than the faith of Luther or Calvin. It is now face to sace with a hard, aggressive skepticism, which is proving too strong for the pretensions of the Church of Rome; but from heresy, from "Old Cathoricism"—in short, from any other form of religious belief—that church has nothing to fear. Here men are Utramontanes or tney regard all creeds with equal indifference, if not hostility. Forty-five years ago, when the foundations of Belgian independence were laid, the statesmen who took part in that prosperous work fondly hoped that in this country, once the cradle of liberty, a different spirit would prevail. Thus Stockmar could write to Leopold, telling nim that people in Belgiom cared not what faith he professed so long as he had a religion of some sort and conformed to its precepts. The fact is, Stockmar entirely underrated the depth and INTENSITY OF CATHOLIC FEELING

in this country. Nowhere are monks and nuns so numerous as in Beigium. The education of youth is completely in their hands, and while all predit must be given them for the general excellence of their system of instruction, it must be allowed that it is not one calculated to foster liberal ideas. The clergy do not love that freedom under which they are so well off, and if liberals have occasionally shown a want of respect toward religious ceremonies the attitude of the priesthood is one of perpetual denance toward those ideas which are inseparably associated with progress and civilization. A Jesuit lather at Antwerp has lately been astonishing the congregation in the Church of Sainte Barbe by daily ascending the pulpit with a liberal newspaper in either hand. Against the contents of these sheets he proceeds to rail in the coarsest terms. What possible object there can be for this strange performance except to inflame the passions of his audience, it is hard to understand. In view of the alarming number of casualties during the late riots, the Reverend Father's action is neither more nor less than an

EXHORTATION TO A BREACH OF THE PEACE. The mischief already done is serious enough. According to the report of M. Van Verweke, substitat du procureur du roi, or, as we might say, Assistant District Attorney, as many as 533 persons were wounded in the late disturbance at Ghent. Such a state of things amounts to civil war, which, though at present confined to the guerilla or irregular stage-if the expression may be allowed, threatens every day to develop into an organized strife, which would have the effect of reducing Reigium to the level of Spain.

OTHER SUBJECTS FOR CITIZEN CONSIDERATION. It must not be supposed that the whole question is merely one of religious processions, and of the measure of the permission waich ought to be accorded to Catholics to celebrate the public ceremonial of their Church. More weighty issues are involved in the far from wordy war which is raging over Beigium at the present moment. The whole subject of the relations between the ecclestastical and the civil power is being raised once more, and liberals generally are of the opinion that the Church must be made to acknowledge without reserve the absolute supremacy of the state. Liberalism is in an angry and determined mood, and just now the principles of hoeralism are triumphing in every part of Continental Europe. In his campaign against the Papacy

EISMARCK is victorious along the whole line, and his friends in Belgium, though for the nonce in the minority. teel that they have in him a powerful supporter and that they belong really to the winning side. Liberals are, moreover, strengthened by the general condemnation which public opinion is pronouncing against some recent excesses of the ultramontane party. Thus some too zealous Catholics determined the other day to try the question as to whether a man should be allowed to bury his wife with civil rites or whether he should be compelled to submit to the funeral ceremonial of the Church of Rome, and

A CURIOUS LAW CASE
was the result. The wife of one Grégoire, a resident of Brussels, lately died. Grégoire is a professed freethinker, and he always believed that his wife shared his opinions. Nevertheless, being in the Hospital of St. John about a month before her death, she received the last sacraments of the Church without her husband being aware of the circumstance. She also expressed her belief in the truths of the Catholic religion, as her mother and sisters testify, but never before her husband. On her death, accordingly, the worthy man, firmly convinced that his wife had remained a true scentic to the last, determined to give her a purely civil interment. Arrangements were made accordingly. When, however, the comn arrived at THE CEMETERY OF LARKEN.

certain Father Bullens made his appearance and was proceeding with the burial service of the Church of Rome, when he was interrupted by Gregoire and his friends-members of the Società de l'Affranchissement-with foud cries of "A bas la calotte !" which may be rendered by "Down with the blackfrocks!" The priest was not disposed to retire from the field without a contest, and a general scume ensued. Gregoire and two others were summoned before the Correctional Tribunal of Brussels for their part in the affray, but nothing could be brought home to them except the fact that they had uttered the cry of "A bas la calottef" which the magistrate considering unjustifiable, they were each fined transpired during the trial that brother of the deceased woman had deliberately ordered a religious funeral for her, without even consulting her husband, a course which the judgment of the Court visits with grave rebuxe. It jurther lays down the law-

"BY MARRIAGE," so runs one of the numerous recitals of the judgment, "the woman leaves her lamily to found. with her nusband, a new family. * * * Marriage implies an absolute community of existence. the union of souls and bodies. * * * It there-fore belongs to the husband to lay in their last direct her obsequies and to prescribe the ceremomial to be observed on the occasion." It is strange to find a secular tribunal almost quoting from the Book of Genesis in condemnation of the conduct of Catholics. Not only does the indiscrest zent of cierical partisans tend to produce a fiberal reac-tion, but it may be safely affirmed that is spite of their majority in the Chamber the Catholic party cannot count on the support of PUBLIC OPINION. Parliamentary triumphs in a constitutional

a law pecultariv deserving of respect from the

members of a church-which insists with especial

lorge on the sanctity of the marriage tie.

country are pecuniary deceptive; and of two eminent statesmen of the present century one left with honor and the oner with disnonor because of their different appreciations of this fact. During the Corn law agration in England Sir Robert Peciquite inducts and the though the House of Commons and the House of Lords were but a with

him the country was not, and be yielded to the expression of the national wish before it was too late. In France, about the same time, M. Guizoi dominated in the Chamber, and seemed to tsink that the French people would quietly submit to the loss of their liberities at the hands of their mominal representatives in the Legislature. Hence he islimited the whole edifice of monarchy and constitutional government with him.

A WARNING TO THE GOVERNING POWER.

M. Maion and Count d'Aspremont-Lynden are able men, and can probably read the lessons of history. They understand well enough that the people placed them in power, not because they wished to return to the policy of the Middle Aget or revive the Inquisition, but from a desire for tranquility and a feeling that a halt in the path of reform was desirable. If they were to show any special favor to the Church; if they were to increase her privileges; if, to cite a possible case, they endeavored to add to her wealth from the funds of the State, they would speedly find that, even as in old times, Flemings were readier to pay honor than to coutribute Peter's pence.

When Archbisnop Dechamps received the red that a Catholic Ministry, with a Catholic majority at its back, did not venture to propose a grant to defray the expenses of his elevation to the Cardinalate, although sech a grant bad been allowed in the case of a former Beiglan prelate who was raised to the purple some twenty years ago. Mgr. Dechamps, it may be added, was no lower by the proucent paisimony of the State, a considerable subscription having been raised among the faiture of it in this merry little land on ris benaif. Indeed Churchmen have a pleasant time of it in this merry little land on the peasant time of it in this merry little land on the peasant time of it in this merry little land on the peasant seem to be also aware of this circumstance, and feel toward the confortable circumstance, and feel toward the confortable. He does not seem to work. He bans interal newspapers and liberal ciuos, which ar

ably the most innocent means of recreation to the workingman. The intelligent craftsman naturally asks who and what are these men who are paid to be to perpetually interfere with the amusements and opinions of others. And although when election time comes round the workingman may not be disposed to lose a dinner or a day's wages by going to the poll and recording a vote against the clericals, yet it must not be imagined that he regards their action and their aims with indifference. The majority in the Chamber may be Catholic, because the rich have license to vote and their sympathies are generally conservative, but this wealthy majority only exists on sufferance and should it abuse its authority the poorer class of liberals would altogether repudiate its decisions; if they could not give expression to their wisnes in a legal form they would probably resort to the brutal but convincing arguments of slicks and stones.

The attacks on the pligrims of Oostacker and similar riots are, in lact, the protests of the real authority in the country—vix, popular opinion, which is at the present moment decidedly shickerical—against the sham authority or men who are placed at the head of affairs by a constitutional fiction. This divorce of true power and its logal expression is deeply to be regretted, but is must continue till a full as well as a free representation for the whole nation shall have been insured. Care should be taken that the poils should be kept open during the orunary recreation hours of the petty shop, keepers and workingmen, and a strong moral pressure should be put on them to induce them to exercise their lawful rights, lest they afterward assert their opinions in an unlawful tashion.

Through the abstention of induce them to exercise their lawful rights, lest they afterward assert their opinions in an unlawful tashion.

Through the abstention of liberal voters. Catholic ministry may remain a little longer in office, but not in power, and when they are finally driven from place ti may be at the cost of a

Boullion de soutanes.
Petites bouches de Jesuites.
Cardinal als sauce tomate.
Petites soure des pauvres au naturel.
Grillade d'ignoratins à la Jemmapes.
Chuifoid de capucins.

Asperges en procession, sauce trouble Capilotade de petits pois d'Oostacker. Ciericaux rotis.
Maloux, sauce polyrade.
Vicaires ortholoxes à la broche Souffle de couvents.
Pets de nome à l'allemands.
Doctrinaires confis à la glace. Radicaux au sucre.

Such is a fair specimeu of

FLEMISH WIT.

It is a trifle heavy but perfectly harmless, and
raised a hearty laugh among the Catholics who
read it. As, however, a straw will show the direction of the wind, so an indication of party spirit
may be seen in a bill of fare, and it is noteworthy
that the jests of the liberal ohe, are directed, not
merely against what is called Ultramontanism,
but against objects of veneration to all Catholics
alike. The tactics of the Vatican while so far successful as to establish a semblance of unity within
the Church, chiefly through the process of expeling from her communion all who charismed any
macependence of inought, has had the pernicious
effect of identifying Jesuitism with Catholicism in
the popular mind. Now Jesuitism has stood
generally condemned by all the nuiversal Such is a fair specimen of

THE NATIONAL SETUATION AND PROSPECT.

THE NATIONAL SETUATION AND PROSPECT.

The general situation in Beiglam may be summed up thus:—The clericals have the upper hand and they are cheered by the recent victories of the Right in the French Assembly, victories which will give the Castolic Church in France immense advantages over other communions in the matter of education. On the other hand, the ciericals feel, that public opinion is against them in Beiglum and in France too, where the National Assembly has ceased to possess the confidence of the country, while the internals are not only a powerful minority—it hey are any longer a minority—but are secretly backed by the whole force of the German Empire. While reference to the influence of loreign opinions on Beiglam it is worthly of remark that Beiglans are far more interested in the politics of other countries than tagir own, and rather love to consider themselves as members or one of the two great parties into which Continental Europe is quivided than as innabitants of a little State in a corner or Northwestern Europe.

They are circular or inbertals first, and afterward subjects of Leopoid II. A glance at the BELGIAN PAPERS reveals the fact that Paris and Berlin—not Eruscredit on all religious faith.

THE NATIONAL STRUATION AND PROSPECT.

They are ciericals or aberals first, and afterward subjects of Leopoid II. A glance at the BELGIAN PAPERS reveals the fact that Paris and Berlin—not Brussels—are the centres of interest to the politicians of the low countries. The columns of the native journals contain more foreign than domestic news. One further element of the situation, previously glanced at, must be taken into account. As it was said of the government of France before the Revolution, that it was despotism, tempered by epigram, so the political state of Beigium may be characterized as effervacence allayed by torpor. The Beigian is supposed to brawl, but he is also sluggish and not in-kumnered. Even justice, which wears so severe an aspect in other lands, is easy and accommodating in Beigium. At the Consectional Tribunal.

of Brussels the other day a certain person was to surrender to take his trial for a misdemeanor. The case was called on, but the accused did not appear. No one thew where he was to be iound, till one of the bystanders constituted himself amicus carries, and volunteered the statement that the party who was wanted had embarked that morning for America, upon which he judges, and is dead to the Latest Biot in a guilder came in his return.

mind loud laughter, adjourned the cause the first return.

Just now there is a min in the rious, the last having occurred on Sunday, the last having occurred and with dispersion of the temporal dispersion of leaving the sacred edition they were moused, and with difficulty rescued by twelve policeman, who found them in a plusace condition. The best of the story is that the six victims were all devout Catholics and members of a religious society. Clearly a little mistake had been made. So in England some of the men who were nanged for excesses commetted in the name of the Protestatt religion, during the Gordon riots in 1780, asked on the gallows for their confessors.

A pamphlet by Dr. Guige, member of the Belgian

of the Protessant religion, during the Gordon Flots in 1780, asked on the gallows for their confessors.

LOUISE LATEAU.

A pamphlet by Dr. Guge, memoer of the Belgian Academy of Sciences and Medicine, on the case of Louise Lateau, deserves to be mentioned in this place as bearing on the question of the day, the thinks the memorrhages—in other words, the singmata—may be geaugns, but laughs to scorn the supposition that Louise Lateau can have existed three years and a mair without lood or sleep. As he justly observes, science does not neems the supposition that such phenomena can be possible. A scientific commission might learn the furth by subjecting the sight to a close and vigorous customy; but then her pride might then nonce her to stave herself outright, and the commission would reader themselves hable to the penatics of the law. Nobody sale the right to make such experiments on a living physon. It has been urged, indeed, that Louise Lateau may be a sonnambuilst, and may in perfect good faith nourish herself during the high without being sware of the circumstance. But this argument can scarcely be put forward seriously. On the whole, Dr. Gluge is of plants has the were one of a jury of whom the question should be usked, "is it miscake or trickers we have in a function and have a function and any in the were one of a jury of whom the question should be usked, "is it miscake or trickers we have in a function of success."